

No. 9282 號一十八百二千九第 日八十月八年三十緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1887. 二拜禮 號四月十英港香 [PRICE 82½ PER MONTH]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STRONTIANITE.

CARBONATE OF STRONTIUM
 SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY
 BY
 LINDENSTRUTH & BERGMANN,
 HAMB. WESTPHALIA GERMANY.
 FOR SALE.
 FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE
 STAMPS.
 A Magnificent Selection of all Foreign and
 Colonial Countries, all picked Specimens,
 to be sold for Six Days at
 TARACHAND TILWARDAS & Co.,
 40, Queen's Road,
 Hongkong.
 ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the
above LODGE will be held in FREE-
SON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on THURS-
DAY NEXT, the 6th October, at 8.3 for 9 P.M.,
precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially
INVITED.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1887. [1928

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in thorough
repair with **TENNIS COURT**.
Apply to
MR. WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1887. | 1926

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VERONA"

will leave for the above place TO-DAY,
be 4th inst., at 12 (NOON) o'clock.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1887. [1
FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"AMOY,"
Captain R. Kohler, will be despatched for the

above Port To-DAY, the 4th instant, at
 FOUR P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SIEMSEN & Co.
 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1887. [1919]

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
 THE Spanish Steamer
 "DON JUAN,"
 Captain Marques, will be despatched as above
 To-MORROW, the 5th instant, at TWO P.M.
 For Freight or Passage apply to

BRANDAO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1897. 1992

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the

above Port on THURSDAY, the 6th instant,
at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1967. 1921
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HAN-

THE Company's Steamship
"FOOKSANG"
Captain Hogg, will be despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1887. [1923
**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship
"CATTERTHUN"
Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.

Per Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1887. 1920

FOR FREEMANTLE, W.A., VIA
SINGAPORE.
THE British Barquentine.

"CRIS,"
Captain Th. E. Shaw, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.,**
Agents
Hongkong, 4th October, 1887. 1924

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING

RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.
THE British Steamship
 "PARTHIA,"
 3,197 Tons Register, James Arnold, Commander,
 will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via
 AMOY, FOCHOW, KOBE & YOKOHAMA,
 on TUESDAY, the 4th October, at THREE
 P.M.
 To be followed by S. S. "BATAVIA," on
 15th October, and S. S. "ABYSSINIA," on

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows —

To Vancouver	Mexican	\$180.00.
To Victoria and San Francisco		175.00.

To all Common Ports in Canada and the United States	200.00.
To Liverpool	300.00.
To London	305.00.
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.	

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to Mr. J. W. ...

Freight will be received on Board till 4 P.M. on the 3rd October.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

INFORMATION.
1887. NOW READY. 1887.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1887.
TWELFTH EDITION.
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE).
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.
Royal 8vo., pp. 1,158. Price, \$3.00.
SMALLER EDITION, 8vo., pp. 776. Price, \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS

ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

VEGETABLE PARCEL price \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCELS \$10 & \$5.

SPECIAL "FLORETS" SEEDS

IN SEPARATE NAMED VARIETIES.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1887.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 4th, 1897.

It is our satisfaction to note—amid the general indifference of the public of the United Kingdom to matters affecting the interests and well-being of the outlying possessions of the Empire—that the Earl of Carnarvon has once more applied the good to the Government in reference to the defence of the coaling stations. The noble lord indeed takes up the whole question of the defence of the commercial ports and coaling stations. The great commercial ports of England are, he points out, still almost, if not quite, defenceless, and he sternly denounces the madness of leaving them practically at the mercy of a single daring enemy. His then passes on to reiterate the charge of breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Government in neglecting to send the guns promised to Singapore, Hongkong, and Mauritius, the local communities of which—colonies—undertook to erect the works or provide the money for them while the Imperial Government engaged to supply the armaments. Lord Carnarvon goes on to say: "These communities have a rule provided in the part of the contract; we have in every case left our share unperformed, either wholly or in part. Each of the three important stations which I have mentioned—each essential to the protection of our vast commerce and to the security of our fleets—each in their different degrees essential to our supremacy in the Eastern seas, remains unprotected, because we have not yet sent out the armaments which we engaged to provide. For this discreditable and dangerous condition I have sometimes heard the excuse set up that the manufacture of modern armaments is slow that two years are needed for the construction of a gun with its proper mounting. A melancholy apology. If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hongkong or Mauritius was prepared to do the work or to give the money; instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain a false credit for economy on the Estimates, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—even the auxiliary armaments, those machine and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern war, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are probably for the same reason, subjected to the same delay. They have not been sent out. These restrictions were doubtless very unpalatable to the Government, and they served to elicit a statement from Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, who said: 'The opportunity afforded him on the 1st ult., at the Outer's Feast at St. Mark's, when replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, to reply to the charges made by Lord Carnarvon. He said: 'The armaments which are required for Singapore, and approximately for those for Hongkong, will be completed in the course of the present year. Quite recently Mauritius, which is one of the cases mentioned by Lord Carnarvon, and which have voted in their Legislative Assemblies the money required for doing their part of the bargain with the Imperial Government. Well, I can say for myself that, I am once ordered the necessary big guns so that the Imperial Government may be enabled to perform its part of the contract; and so it is in the case of the Ope.

... I am happy to be able to say that, so far from its being probable that the Imperial Government will not be willing to fulfil its promise, we do in fact intend to provide all the big guns it is necessary at least as soon, if not before, as the Colonial Government is ready to receive them. I am sure you will forgive me for dwelling on this subject, because, after all, the charge of breach of faith is one that an Englishman does not like to hear. If the Government does not like the charge it should not do so much to deserve it. No one expects the Government of deliberately inducing the colonies to vote money for the construction of defences which it never intended to arm, but the long delay in providing the armaments justified a suspicion that the supply

of the guns might be delayed until too late to avert disaster. As Lord Carnarvon sensibly remarks, forts are useless without the guns; and guns are useless without the trained garrisons to work them; and at present we have neither the guns nor the garrisons. Mr. Stanhope's assurance that the big guns will be sent as soon as the Colonial Governments are ready to receive them is reassuring, though we have been under the impression, from the statements of the local authorities, that the forts here have been for some time ready to receive the armaments. However, we shall be glad to see the fulfilment of the promise of the Secretary of State concerning the guns. We should have been still better pleased if Mr. Stanhope had given some definite assurance with regard to the reinforcement of the garrisons. But on this head he had nothing to say, apparently, although it was a point on which Lord Carnarvon rightly insists. We trust Mr. Stanhope is not under the impression that when the guns have been despatched the Imperial Government will have performed its part of the contract. That would indeed be keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope, since guns without men to work them will be as useless as forts without guns. A few months ago the Russian Government reinforced the garrison of Vladivostok by a body of troops larger than the entire present garrison of Hongkong. If Vladivostok is of importance to Russia, Hongkong is of still greater value to England. The loss of this station would be a fearful blow to British prestige, and its importance is so great that nothing should be left to chance. Yet year after year goes by and the place is left virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which Great Britain may suddenly fall out. Happily for the Colonies and for the interests of British commerce in the Far East, they have a resolute champion in the Earl of Carnarvon, who will, we trust, relax nothing of his jealous watchfulness in their behalf.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 7.45 yesterday morning.

The French gunboat *Comte*, Captain Martel, left here for Hongkong yesterday.

The Agents Messrs. Russell & Co. inform us that the Union Line steamer *Mariposa* and *Penelope*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for port.

A new weekly paper to be called the *Straits Settlements* is shortly to be started at Singapore, and will be published by the Straits Settlements Press.

We are informed by the Agents Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. that the *Ben Lomond*, a small steamer from London and Antwerp, left Singapore for this and Japan ports on Sunday.

The London and China Express says the *Archduke Ferdinand* of Austria embarked on the 28th August on board the corvette *Panama* for a two years' voyage to India, China, and Japan, and other countries in the Far East.

At a conference of the representatives of trade societies at Melbourne, held on the 30th, a resolution was passed proposing a poll of £100 on each Chinese citizen, and of £120 on those intending to reside some years in the colony.

The Singapore Free Press of the 23rd ult. says: Three soldiers from the French transport *Colombo*, which was in port yesterday, deserted last evening. Similar desertions take place almost every time the outward-bound transport calls in here.

The Chinese Minister in Germany, Mr. Chang-cheng, arrived at Spithead on the 26th August from Berlin for the purpose of inspecting the squadron under Admiral Lang previously sailing for Hongkong. His Excellency was received with a salute of 17 guns.

The London correspondent of the *Colon* Observer says that Sir Hercules Robinson is highly indignant at the threatening attitude of the Government in regard to the proposed sale of the land in the Eastern Sea, and that he has taken all the necessary steps to the Colonial Office to get Sir Hercules appointed.

Orders were received at Canton on the 26th August directing the detachment of Royal Engineers, under the command of Capt. Knight, to proceed to the Canton River to assist in the construction of a gun with its proper mounting. A melancholy apology. If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hongkong or Mauritius was prepared to do the work or to give the money; instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain a false credit for economy on the Estimates, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—even the auxiliary armaments, those machine and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern war, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are probably for the same reason, subjected to the same delay. They have not been sent out. These restrictions were doubtless very unpalatable to the Government, and they served to elicit a statement from Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, who said: 'The opportunity afforded him on the 1st ult., at the Outer's Feast at St. Mark's, when replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, to reply to the charges made by Lord Carnarvon. He said: 'The armaments which are required for Singapore, and approximately for those for Hongkong, will be completed in the course of the present year. Quite recently Mauritius, which is one of the cases mentioned by Lord Carnarvon, and which have voted in their Legislative Assemblies the money required for doing their part of the bargain with the Imperial Government. Well, I can say for myself that, I am once ordered the necessary big guns so that the Imperial Government may be enabled to perform its part of the contract; and so it is in the case of the Ope.

... I am happy to be able to say that, so far from its being probable that the Imperial Government will not be willing to fulfil its promise, we do in fact intend to provide all the big guns it is necessary at least as soon, if not before, as the Colonial Government is ready to receive them. I am sure you will forgive me for dwelling on this subject, because, after all, the charge of breach of faith is one that an Englishman does not like to hear. If the Government does not like the charge it should not do so much to deserve it. No one expects the Government of deliberately inducing the colonies to vote money for the construction of defences which it never intended to arm, but the long delay in providing the armaments justified a suspicion that the supply

of the guns might be delayed until too late to avert disaster. As Lord Carnarvon sensibly remarks, forts are useless without the guns; and guns are useless without the trained garrisons to work them; and at present we have neither the guns nor the garrisons. Mr. Stanhope's assurance that the big guns will be sent as soon as the Colonial Governments are ready to receive them is reassuring, though we have been under the impression, from the statements of the local authorities, that the forts here have been for some time ready to receive the armaments. However, we shall be glad to see the fulfilment of the promise of the Secretary of State concerning the guns. We should have been still better pleased if Mr. Stanhope had given some definite assurance with regard to the reinforcement of the garrisons. But on this head he had nothing to say, apparently, although it was a point on which Lord Carnarvon rightly insists. We trust Mr. Stanhope is not under the impression that when the guns have been despatched the Imperial Government will have performed its part of the contract. That would indeed be keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope, since guns without men to work them will be as useless as forts without guns. A few months ago the Russian Government reinforced the garrison of Vladivostok by a body of troops larger than the entire present garrison of Hongkong. If Vladivostok is of importance to Russia, Hongkong is of still greater value to England. The loss of this station would be a fearful blow to British prestige, and its importance is so great that nothing should be left to chance. Yet year after year goes by and the place is left virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which Great Britain may suddenly fall out. Happily for the Colonies and for the interests of British commerce in the Far East, they have a resolute champion in the Earl of Carnarvon, who will, we trust, relax nothing of his jealous watchfulness in their behalf.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 7.45 yesterday morning.

The French gunboat *Comte*, Captain Martel, left here for Hongkong yesterday.

The Agents Messrs. Russell & Co. inform us that the Union Line steamer *Mariposa* and *Penelope*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for port.

A new weekly paper to be called the *Straits Settlements* is shortly to be started at Singapore, and will be published by the Straits Settlements Press.

We are informed by the Agents Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. that the *Ben Lomond*, a small steamer from London and Antwerp, left Singapore for this and Japan ports on Sunday.

The London and China Express says the *Archduke Ferdinand* of Austria embarked on the 28th August on board the corvette *Panama* for a two years' voyage to India, China, and Japan, and other countries in the Far East.

At a conference of the representatives of trade societies at Melbourne, held on the 30th, a resolution was passed proposing a poll of £100 on each Chinese citizen, and of £120 on those intending to reside some years in the colony.

The Singapore Free Press of the 23rd ult. says: Three soldiers from the French transport *Colombo*, which was in port yesterday, deserted last evening. Similar desertions take place almost every time the outward-bound transport calls in here.

The Chinese Minister in Germany, Mr. Chang-cheng, arrived at Spithead on the 26th August from Berlin for the purpose of inspecting the squadron under Admiral Lang previously sailing for Hongkong. His Excellency was received with a salute of 17 guns.

The London correspondent of the *Colon* Observer says that Sir Hercules Robinson is highly indignant at the threatening attitude of the Government in regard to the proposed sale of the land in the Eastern Sea, and that he has taken all the necessary steps to the Colonial Office to get Sir Hercules appointed.

Orders were received at Canton on the 26th August directing the detachment of Royal Engineers, under the command of Capt. Knight, to proceed to the Canton River to assist in the construction of a gun with its proper mounting. A melancholy apology. If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hongkong or Mauritius was prepared to do the work or to give the money; instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain a false credit for economy on the Estimates, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—even the auxiliary armaments, those machine and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern war, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are probably for the same reason, subjected to the same delay. They have not been sent out. These restrictions were doubtless very unpalatable to the Government, and they served to elicit a statement from Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, who said: 'The opportunity afforded him on the 1st ult., at the Outer's Feast at St. Mark's, when replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, to reply to the charges made by Lord Carnarvon. He said: 'The armaments which are required for Singapore, and approximately for those for Hongkong, will be completed in the course of the present year. Quite recently Mauritius, which is one of the cases mentioned by Lord Carnarvon, and which have voted in their Legislative Assemblies the money required for doing their part of the bargain with the Imperial Government. Well, I can say for myself that, I am once ordered the necessary big guns so that the Imperial Government may be enabled to perform its part of the contract; and so it is in the case of the Ope.

... I am happy to be able to say that, so far from its being probable that the Imperial Government will not be willing to fulfil its promise, we do in fact intend to provide all the big guns it is necessary at least as soon, if not before, as the Colonial Government is ready to receive them. I am sure you will forgive me for dwelling on this subject, because, after all, the charge of breach of faith is one that an Englishman does not like to hear. If the Government does not like the charge it should not do so much to deserve it. No one expects the Government of deliberately inducing the colonies to vote money for the construction of defences which it never intended to arm, but the long delay in providing the armaments justified a suspicion that the supply

of the guns might be delayed until too late to avert disaster. As Lord Carnarvon sensibly remarks, forts are useless without the guns; and guns are useless without the trained garrisons to work them; and at present we have neither the guns nor the garrisons. Mr. Stanhope's assurance that the big guns will be sent as soon as the Colonial Governments are ready to receive them is reassuring, though we have been under the impression, from the statements of the local authorities, that the forts here have been for some time ready to receive the armaments. However, we shall be glad to see the fulfilment of the promise of the Secretary of State concerning the guns. We should have been still better pleased if Mr. Stanhope had given some definite assurance with regard to the reinforcement of the garrisons. But on this head he had nothing to say, apparently, although it was a point on which Lord Carnarvon rightly insists. We trust Mr. Stanhope is not under the impression that when the guns have been despatched the Imperial Government will have performed its part of the contract. That would indeed be keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope, since guns without men to work them will be as useless as forts without guns. A few months ago the Russian Government reinforced the garrison of Vladivostok by a body of troops larger than the entire present garrison of Hongkong. If Vladivostok is of importance to Russia, Hongkong is of still greater value to England. The loss of this station would be a fearful blow to British prestige, and its importance is so great that nothing should be left to chance. Yet year after year goes by and the place is left virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which Great Britain may suddenly fall out. Happily for the Colonies and for the interests of British commerce in the Far East, they have a resolute champion in the Earl of Carnarvon, who will, we trust, relax nothing of his jealous watchfulness in their behalf.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 7.45 yesterday morning.

The French gunboat *Comte*, Captain Martel, left here for Hongkong yesterday.

The Agents Messrs. Russell & Co. inform us that the Union Line steamer *Mariposa* and *Penelope*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for port.

A new weekly paper to be called the *Straits Settlements* is shortly to be started at Singapore, and will be published by the Straits Settlements Press.

We are informed by the Agents Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. that the *Ben Lomond*, a small steamer from London and Antwerp, left Singapore for this and Japan ports on Sunday.

The London and China Express says the *Archduke Ferdinand* of Austria embarked on the 28th August on board the corvette *Panama* for a two years' voyage to India, China, and Japan, and other countries in the Far East.

At a conference of the representatives of trade societies at Melbourne, held on the 30th, a resolution was passed proposing a poll of £100 on each Chinese citizen, and of £120 on those intending to reside some years in the colony.

The Singapore Free Press of the 23rd ult. says: Three soldiers from the French transport *Colombo*, which was in port yesterday, deserted last evening. Similar desertions take place almost every time the outward-bound transport calls in here.

The Chinese Minister in Germany, Mr. Chang-cheng, arrived at Spithead on the 26th August from Berlin for the purpose of inspecting the squadron under Admiral Lang previously sailing for Hongkong. His Excellency was received with a salute of 17 guns.

The London correspondent of the *Colon* Observer says that Sir Hercules Robinson is highly indignant at the threatening attitude of the Government in regard to the proposed sale of the land in the Eastern Sea, and that he has taken all the necessary steps to the Colonial Office to get Sir Hercules appointed.

Orders were received at Canton on the 26th August directing the detachment of Royal Engineers, under the command of Capt. Knight, to proceed to the Canton River to assist in the construction of a gun with its proper mounting. A melancholy apology. If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hongkong or Mauritius was prepared to do the work or to give the money; instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain a false credit for economy on the Estimates, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—even the auxiliary armaments, those machine and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern war, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are probably for the same reason, subjected to the same delay. They have not been sent out. These restrictions were doubtless very unpalatable to the Government, and they served to elicit a statement from Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, who said: 'The opportunity afforded him on the 1st ult., at the Outer's Feast at St. Mark's, when replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, to reply to the charges made by Lord Carnarvon. He said: 'The armaments which are required for Singapore, and approximately for those for Hongkong, will be completed in the course of the present year. Quite recently Mauritius, which is one of the cases mentioned by Lord Carnarvon, and which have voted in their Legislative Assemblies the money required for doing their part of the bargain with the Imperial Government. Well, I can say for myself that, I am once ordered the necessary big guns so that the Imperial Government may be enabled to perform its part of the contract; and so it is in the case of the Ope.

... I am happy to be able to say that, so far from its being probable that the Imperial Government will not be willing to fulfil its promise, we do in fact intend to provide all the big guns it is necessary at least as soon, if not before, as the Colonial Government is ready to receive them. I am sure you will forgive me for dwelling on this subject, because, after all, the charge of breach of faith is one that an Englishman does not like to hear. If the Government does not like the charge it should not do so much to deserve it. No one expects the Government of deliberately inducing the colonies to vote money for the construction of defences which it never intended to arm, but the long delay in providing the armaments justified a suspicion that the supply

of the guns might be delayed until too late to avert disaster. As Lord Carnarvon sensibly remarks, forts are useless without the guns; and guns are useless without the trained garrisons to work them; and at present we have neither the guns nor the garrisons. Mr. Stanhope's assurance that the big guns will be sent as soon as the Colonial Governments are ready to receive them is reassuring, though we have been under the impression, from the statements of the local authorities, that the forts here have been for some time ready to receive the armaments. However, we shall be glad to see the fulfilment of the promise of the Secretary of State concerning the guns. We should have been still better pleased if Mr. Stanhope had given some definite assurance with regard to the reinforcement of the garrisons. But on this head he had nothing to say, apparently, although it was a point on which Lord Carnarvon rightly insists. We trust Mr. Stanhope is not under the impression that when the guns have been despatched the Imperial Government will have performed its part of the contract. That would indeed be keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope, since guns without men to work them will be as useless as forts without guns. A few months ago the Russian Government reinforced the garrison of Vladivostok by a body of troops larger than the entire present garrison of Hongkong. If Vladivostok is of importance to Russia, Hongkong is of still greater value to England. The loss of this station would be a fearful blow to British prestige, and its importance is so great that nothing should be left to chance. Yet year after year goes by and the place is left virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which Great Britain may suddenly fall out. Happily for the Colonies and for the interests of British commerce in the Far East, they have a resolute champion in the Earl of Carnarvon, who will, we trust, relax nothing of his jealous watchfulness in their behalf.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 7.45 yesterday morning.

The French gunboat *Comte*, Captain Martel, left here for Hongkong yesterday.

The Agents Messrs. Russell & Co. inform us that the Union Line steamer *Mariposa* and *Penelope*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for port.

A new weekly paper to be called the *Straits Settlements* is shortly to be started at Singapore, and will be published by the Straits Settlements Press.

We are informed by the Agents Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. that the *Ben Lomond*, a small steamer from London and Antwerp, left Singapore for this and Japan ports on Sunday.

The London and China Express says the *Archduke Ferdinand* of Austria embarked on the 28th August on board the corvette *Panama* for a two years' voyage to India, China, and Japan, and other countries in the Far East.

At a conference of the representatives of trade societies at Melbourne, held on the 30th, a resolution was passed proposing a poll of £100 on each Chinese citizen, and of £120 on those intending to reside some years in the colony.

The Singapore Free Press of the 23rd ult. says: Three soldiers from the French transport *Colombo*, which was in port yesterday, deserted last evening. Similar desertions take place almost every time the outward-bound transport calls in here.

The Chinese Minister in Germany, Mr. Chang-cheng, arrived at Spithead on the 26th August from Berlin for the purpose of inspecting the squadron under Admiral Lang previously sailing for Hongkong. His Excellency was received with a salute of 17 guns.

The London correspondent of the *Colon* Observer says that Sir Hercules Robinson is highly indignant at the threatening attitude of the Government in regard to the proposed sale of the land in the Eastern Sea, and that he has taken all the necessary steps to the Colonial Office to get Sir Hercules appointed.

Orders were received at Canton on the 26th August directing the detachment of Royal Engineers, under the command of Capt. Knight, to proceed to the Canton River to assist in the construction of a gun with its proper mounting. A melancholy apology. If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hongkong or Mauritius was prepared to do the work or to give the money; instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain a false credit for economy on the Estimates, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—even the auxiliary armaments, those machine and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern war, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are probably for the same reason, subjected to the same delay. They have not been sent out. These restrictions were doubtless very unpalatable to the Government, and they served to elicit a statement from Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, who said: 'The opportunity afforded him on the 1st ult., at the Outer's Feast at St. Mark's, when replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, to reply to the charges made by Lord Carnarvon. He said: 'The armaments which are required for Singapore, and approximately for those for Hongkong, will be completed in the course of the present year. Quite recently Mauritius, which is one of the cases mentioned by Lord Carnarvon, and which have voted in their Legislative Assemblies the money required for doing their part of the bargain with the Imperial Government. Well, I can say for myself that, I am once ordered the necessary big guns so that the Imperial Government may be enabled to perform its part of the contract; and so it is in the case of the Ope.

... I am happy to be able to say that, so far from its being probable that the Imperial Government will not be willing to fulfil its promise, we do in fact intend to provide all the big guns it is necessary at least as soon, if not before, as the Colonial Government is ready to receive them. I am sure you will forgive me for dwelling on this subject, because, after all, the charge of breach of faith is one that an Englishman does not like to hear. If the Government does not like the charge it should not do so much to deserve it. No one expects the Government of deliberately inducing the colonies to vote money for the construction of defences which it never intended to arm, but the long delay in providing the armaments justified a suspicion that the supply

of the guns might be delayed until too late to avert disaster. As Lord Carnarvon sensibly remarks, forts are useless without the guns; and guns are useless without the trained garrisons to work them; and at present we have neither the guns nor the garrisons. Mr. Stanhope's assurance that the big guns will be sent as soon as the Colonial Governments are ready to receive them is reassuring, though we have been under the impression, from the statements of the local authorities, that the forts here have been for some time ready to receive the armaments. However, we shall be glad to see the fulfilment of the promise of the Secretary of State concerning the guns. We should have been still better pleased if Mr. Stanhope had given some definite assurance with regard to the reinforcement of the garrisons. But on this head he had nothing to say, apparently, although it was a point on which Lord Carnarvon rightly insists. We trust Mr. Stanhope is not under the impression that when the guns have been despatched the Imperial Government will have performed its part of the contract. That would indeed be keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope, since guns without men to work them will be as useless as forts without guns. A few months ago the Russian Government reinforced the garrison of Vladivostok by a body of troops larger than the entire present garrison of Hongkong. If Vladivostok is of importance to Russia, Hongkong is of still greater value to England. The loss of this station would be a fearful blow to British prestige, and its importance is so great that nothing should be left to chance. Yet year after year goes by and the place is left virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which Great Britain may suddenly fall out. Happily for the Colonies and for the interests of British commerce in the Far East, they have a resolute champion in the Earl of Carnarvon, who will, we trust, relax nothing of his jealous watchfulness in their behalf.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 7.45 yesterday morning.

The French gunboat *Comte*, Captain Martel, left here for Hongkong yesterday.

The Agents Messrs. Russell & Co. inform us that the Union Line steamer *Mariposa* and *Penelope*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for port.

A new weekly paper to be called the *Straits Settlements* is shortly to be started at Singapore, and will be published by the Straits Settlements Press.

We are informed by the Agents Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. that the *Ben Lomond*, a small steamer from London and Antwerp, left Singapore for this and Japan ports on Sunday.

The London and China Express says the *Archduke Ferdinand* of Austria embarked on the 28th August on board the corvette *Panama* for a two years' voyage to India, China, and Japan, and other countries in the Far East.

At a conference of the representatives of trade societies at Melbourne, held on the 30th, a resolution was passed proposing a poll of £100 on each Chinese citizen, and of £120 on those intending to reside some years in the colony.

The Singapore Free Press of the 23rd ult. says: Three soldiers from the French transport *Colombo*, which was in port yesterday, deserted last evening. Similar desertions take place almost every time the outward-bound transport calls in here.

The Chinese Minister in Germany, Mr. Chang-cheng, arrived at Spithead on the 26th August from Berlin for the purpose of inspecting the squadron under Admiral Lang previously sailing for Hongkong. His Excellency was received with a salute of 17 guns.

The London correspondent of the *Colon* Observer says that Sir Hercules Robinson is highly indignant at the threatening attitude of the Government in regard to the proposed sale of the land in the Eastern Sea, and that he has taken all the necessary steps to the Colonial Office to get Sir Hercules appointed.

Orders were received at Canton on the 26th August directing the detachment of Royal Engineers, under the command of Capt. Knight, to proceed to the Canton River to assist in the construction of a gun with its proper mounting. A melancholy apology. If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hongkong or Mauritius was prepared to do the work or to give the money; instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain a false credit for economy on the Estimates, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—even the auxiliary armaments, those machine and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern war, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are probably for the same reason, subjected to the same delay. They have not been sent out. These restrictions were doubtless very unpalatable to the Government, and they served to elicit a statement from Mr. Edward Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, who said: 'The opportunity afforded him on the 1st ult., at the Outer's Feast at St. Mark's, when replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, to reply to the charges made by Lord Carnarvon. He said: 'The armaments which are required for Singapore, and approximately for those for Hongkong, will be completed in the course of the present year. Quite recently Mauritius, which is one of the cases mentioned by Lord Carnarvon, and which have voted in their Legislative Assemblies the money required for doing their part of the bargain with the Imperial Government. Well, I can say for myself that, I am once ordered the necessary big guns so that the Imperial Government may be enabled to perform its part of the contract; and so it is in the case of the Ope.

... I am happy to be able to say that, so far from its being probable that the Imperial Government will not be willing to fulfil its promise, we do in fact intend to provide all the big guns it is necessary at least as soon, if not before, as the Colonial Government is ready to receive them. I am sure you will forgive me for dwelling on this subject, because, after all, the charge of breach of faith is one that an Englishman does not like to hear. If the Government does not like the charge it should not do so much to deserve it. No one expects the Government of deliberately inducing the colonies to vote money for the construction of defences which it never intended to arm, but the long delay in providing the armaments justified a suspicion that the supply

of the guns might be delayed until too late to avert disaster. As Lord Carnarvon sensibly remarks, forts are useless without the guns; and guns are useless without the trained garrisons to work them; and at present we have neither the guns nor the garrisons. Mr. Stanhope's assurance that the big guns will be sent as soon as the Colonial Governments are ready to receive them is reassuring, though we have been under the impression, from the statements of the local authorities, that the forts here have been for some time ready to receive the armaments. However, we shall be glad to see the fulfilment of the promise of the Secretary of State concerning the guns. We should have been still better pleased if Mr. Stanhope had given some definite assurance with regard to the reinforcement of the garrisons. But on this head he had nothing to say, apparently, although it was a point on which Lord Carnarvon rightly insists. We trust Mr. Stanhope is not under the impression that when the guns have been despatched the Imperial Government will have performed its part of the contract. That would indeed be keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope, since guns without men to work them will be as useless as forts without guns. A few months ago the Russian Government reinforced the garrison of Vladivostok by a body of troops larger than the entire present garrison of Hongkong. If Vladivostok is of importance to Russia, Hongkong is of still greater value to England. The loss of this station would be a fearful blow to British prestige, and its importance is so great that nothing should be left to chance. Yet year after year goes by and the place is left virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which Great Britain may suddenly fall out. Happily for the Colonies and for the interests of British commerce in the Far East, they have a resolute champion in the Earl of Carnarvon, who will, we trust, relax nothing of his jealous watchfulness in their behalf.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 7.45 yesterday morning.

The French

